

J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House

HA-2067

355 ~~350~~ McCormick Lane
Bel Air, Harford County
1945 c.
Private

One story high with attic windows, this L-shaped Colonial Revival-style stone dwelling is capped with a side-gable roof with one large projecting front-gable bay on the façade and a smaller solid gable dormer above one of the window bays. The façade is four bays wide with a one-bay recessed enclosed porch on the east elevation. The asymmetrical fenestration on the façade consists of window bays of varying sizes, however, the entrance does appear to be centrally located.

The J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House is a representative example of a modest Colonial Revival-style cottage dating to 1945 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The original dwelling is one story with attic windows, with an L-shaped footprint, a central entry, a side-gable roof with a projecting front-gable bay, a side porch, and boxed cornice returns, all characteristics common of the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling at 350 McCormick Lane is a modified version of a Cape Cod dwelling using the side-gable roof, a side porch, and an exterior-end chimney, however, a projecting gable is added to the façade and there are no dormers. The multiple gables on the facade of differing sizes is also reminiscent of the Tudor style, common in the United States during the 1940s. This dwelling at 350 McCormick Lane is also important with its connection to the prominent Archer family of Bel Air. J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. was a successful lawyer, similar to his ancestors and relatives, and served as Chairman of the first Bel Air Planning Commission.

Inventory No. HA-2067

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House

other

2. Location

street and number ~~350~~ McCormick Lane

not for publication

city, town Bel Air

vicinity

county Harford County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Patrick and Deanna Richards

street and number 350 McCormick Lane

telephone	N/A
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city, town Bel Air

state MD

zip code 21014

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bel Air Courthouse

liber 2365 folio 809

city, town Bel Air

tax map 300

tax parcel 233

tax ID number 000516

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
_____ district	_____ public	_____ agriculture	_____ landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> X </u> building(s)	<u> X </u> private	_____ commerce/trade	_____ recreation/culture	<u> 1 </u>	_____ buildings
_____ structure	_____ both	_____ defense	_____ religion	_____	_____ sites
_____ site		<u> X </u> domestic	_____ social	_____	_____ structures
_____ object		_____ education	_____ transportation	_____	_____ objects
		_____ funerary	_____ work in progress	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total
		_____ government	_____ unknown		
		_____ health care	_____ vacant/not in use		
		_____ industry	_____ other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Exterior Description

The J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House is located at ³⁵⁵350 McCormick Lane in Bel Air and is sited on a level grassy lot and is fronted with foundation plantings. Facing south, this house is surrounded by numerous trees and shrubs and the front yard is landscaped. A short paved driveway is located on the west side of the house and a circular gravel driveway is sited on the east side of the dwelling. This house has an in-ground pool immediately to the rear of the house that is not contemporary to the house. The pool and a small section of the rear yard is enclosed with a wire fence. This property is 2.291 acres, which is unusually large for a property of this kind within Bel Air. McCormick Lane comes to a dead-end at this property. Originally, McCormick Lane was the truck lane that accessed the Orley Reedy dairy farm, which is now Majors Choice subdivision.

One story high with attic windows, this L-shaped Colonial Revival-style stone dwelling is capped with a side-gable roof with one large projecting front-gable bay on the façade and a smaller solid gable dormer above one of the window bays. The façade is four bays wide with a one-bay recessed enclosed porch on the east elevation. The asymmetrical fenestration on the façade consists of window bays of varying sizes, however, the entrance does appear to be centrally located.

The random coursed stone with raised mortar appears to be Butler stone from the Butler Stone Quarry in Baltimore County. The dwelling rests on a concrete-block foundation (as seen on the interior) and the asphalt-shingle roof has overhanging eaves. There is one exterior-end stone chimney (now an interior chimney due to the enclosing of the side porch). Each of the gables are clad with vinyl siding and the soffit is covered with aluminum siding. The recessed porch has been enclosed and clad with vinyl siding similar to the gables. The entrance contains a non-historic, metal door of 4-lights/4-flush panels, which was installed by the Richards. Covering the entry is a 12-light/1-panel storm door. Two window bays to one side of the entry contain a pair of 10-light vinyl casements and the second contains a tripartite window of three 10-light casements. The projecting gable bay contains a tripartite window with a 15-light fixed vinyl window flanked by two 10-light casements. Each of the casement windows are vinyl replacement windows from the 1980s put in by the Santiagos. According to the current owners, the original windows were double-hung, wood sashes. The façade of the enclosed porch is pierced with one 8/8 double-hung, wood-sash window. The basement is pierced with one 4-light metal awning window with a concrete well.

The east elevation of the main block is pierced with two pairs of 10-light casement windows and the enclosed porch is illuminated on this elevation with a tripartite window with three 8/8 double-hung, wood-sash windows. The basement of the main block contains one 4-light and one 3-light metal awning windows. The upper story in the main block is pierced with one pair of 8-light casement windows.

The first story of the rear elevation (north side) is pierced with a tripartite window with a 1-light fixed wood window flanked by two 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows. This story is also pierced with two 8/8 double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, one pair of 10-light casement windows, and one 15-light door. The rear elevation of the enclosed porch contains one 8-light fixed wood window. The roof of the rear elevation is pierced with five skylights installed by the

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Richards. The basement of the north elevation has two 4-light metal awning windows with concrete wells and steps descend to one flush metal door.

Continuing to the west side elevation, the first story is pierced with two pairs of 10-light vinyl casement windows and the upper story contains three pairs of 8-light vinyl casements.

Interior Description

The first floor plan of the J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House consists of a living room and dining room on one side of the entry hall and kitchen. A middle corridor runs east from the living room off which is a bathroom and bedroom on the north side and two bedrooms with a shared bathroom on the south side. A straight-flight stair leading to the second floor is located between the kitchen and the middle corridor. Underneath this stair is a straight-flight stair to the basement.

The floors in the entry hall are original 2 ½ inch pine floorboards and the walls and ceiling are painted plaster. The replacement modern casing to the front entry consists of a fascia, a shallow pitched cyma recta, fascia, terminating with a smaller cyma recta. The walls in the front entry feature a chair rail that does not appear to be original. It consists of a projecting band flanked by cyma recta moldings. The baseboard in the hall is typical of the 1940s with a base molding featuring a cant with a cyma reversa molding and the shoe molding is a quarter-round mold. The baseboard is approximately five inches high. The crown molding appears to be original and features an ovolo and a cyma reversa molding. At the end of the entry hall is a coat closet with an original 6-panel wood door.

Access to the living room from the entry hall is through a double-wide open doorway. The living room has similar materials to the entry hall including the floorboards, baseboard, chair rail, casings, walls, and ceiling. The crown molding is a modern material added by the Richards and consists of a cavetto, fillet, and a smaller cavetto. The fireplace on the east wall has a clay tile hearth and a brick surround. The mantel has reeded pilasters, the frieze features reeded panels and a dentil course, and the wood mantel shelf is molded with a fillet, cyma reversa, a half-round molding, and a recessed fillet. Flanking the tripartite window on the south elevation are shelves and cabinets, which the current owner states may be from the original kitchen and placed at this location by the Santiagos. A window bench between these shelves was added by the Richards. Access to the enclosed porch on the east wall is through a 15-light replacement door installed by the Santiagos. The current owners state that the original door was most likely a Dutch door according to the placement of the original hardware. The enclosed porch has a poured concrete floor and the walls are clad with vertical board siding. This room has a crown molding similar to the molding in the living room.

A double-wide, open doorway in the north wall of the living room provides access to the dining room. Materials in the dining room are similar to the hall including the floors, ceiling, baseboard, and casings. The walls below the chair rail are vertical board wainscoting and above are plaster, both of which are original. The modern crown molding was added by the Richards.

The kitchen has been remodeled by both the Santiagos and the Richards and the current kitchen was completed in Spring 2004. The dining room and kitchen are open to one another. Originally a wall was located between the kitchen and

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dining room creating two distinct spaces, which was removed by the Richards. The doorway to the basement stair was originally located on the south wall of the kitchen and was moved by the Richards to the east wall of the kitchen. The door is the original 6-panel wood door with slightly raised panels and the surround is a modern casing. The kitchen has a replacement floor similar to the original floor and it has a similar baseboard to the hall and there is no crown molding.

The door frame and door that enclosed the stair to the second floor was removed by the Richards and it appears that the stair treads are not original. Opposite the stair is a pantry closet with a 6-panel wood door with a round knob and similar casing as the hall. The floors in this small section of the stair landing is similar to the replacement floors in the kitchen.

The bathroom on the north side of the middle hall has a marble door sill, a 6-panel original wood door, and the floor is covered with small square yellow ceramic tiles. The walls are partially covered with large yellow ceramic tiles with painted plaster above. The yellow tile covering is an unusual color for this period. Most houses from the 1940s have black and white ceramic tiles. The bathroom has a linen closet with a 6-panel wood door. The bathroom features a crown molding that is not original and consists of a large cavetto, fillet, and an ovolo molding.

The master bedroom on the north side of the hall has the original 6-panel wood door with slightly raised panels. The floors, baseboard, walls, and ceiling are similar to the hall. This space has no crown molding and there is one closet space with replacement mirrored sliding doors located on the south wall. A small closet located on the east wall has been converted to a half bath. This bathroom has a 6-panel wood door similar to the others throughout the house. The floor in the bathroom is covered with vinyl, and the baseboard, walls, and ceiling are similar to the bedroom.

One of the bedrooms on the south side of the hall has similar floors, walls, ceiling, and baseboard as the hall. The main door is a 6-panel wood door with slightly raised panels and a brass knob. The west wall has a closet with a 6-panel wood door with slightly raised panels and a modern door casing. Also, on this wall is the modern 6-panel wood door that leads to the bathroom. The bathroom, installed by the Richards, is shared between the two bedrooms on the south side of the hall. Each of the entries into the bathroom have marble door sills. The bathroom has a ceramic tile floor and beaded vertical-board wainscoting up to the chair rail. The crown molding and door casings are modern materials.

The corridor originally had a small closet at the end of the hall, which was removed by the Richards. The main door to the second bedroom was moved further west down the hall where the hall closet was located. The door was moved in order to add the shared bathroom. This bedroom has its original 6-paneled wood door with slightly raised panels and original brass knob. The floors are original and the baseboard, walls, and ceiling are original and similar to the hall. The crown molding was added by the Richards and is similar to the living room.

The upper floor is divided into two distinct spaces; a family room and a guest room. The guest room has always been a finished space since the house was constructed or soon afterwards, however, the family room was not finished until the 1980s by the Santiagos. The guest room has a 6-panel wood door and modern casings similar to the casings throughout the house. The wood parquet floor is in a basket weave pattern and is original. A closet with a pair of bi-fold mirrored doors is located on the south wall and was added by the Santiagos. The baseboard on the east wall is approximately one foot high with a similar base molding and shoe molding as seen throughout the house. The baseboard on the north wall is similar in height to the first floor baseboard. A portion of the original baseboard was removed to add a baseboard heater.

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The family room has a drywall ceiling and the floor is covered with carpet. Around the opening for the stair is a square-edged balustrade with square balusters and posts. On a portion of the north wall a bathroom and a closet was added by the Richards. The doors to the bathroom and closet are 6-panel wood doors with slightly raised panels. The baseboard around the perimeter of the room is approximately three inches high with a quarter-round base molding.

A straight-flight, closed-stringer stair leads down to the basement. The walls are concrete block and the ceiling has exposed joists. This space is divided into two distinct spaces one of which has a 5-horizontal panel wood door (typical of the first half of the 20th century).

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1945

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1945

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register☐ Maryland Register☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House is a representative example of a modest Colonial Revival-style cottage dating to 1945 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The original dwelling is one story with attic windows, with an L-shaped footprint, a central entry, a side-gable roof with a projecting front-gable bay, a side porch, and boxed cornice returns, all characteristics common of the Colonial Revival style. Between World War I and II, Colonial Revival was the most popular historic revival house style in the United States, as can be seen with the numerous Colonial Revival houses in Bel Air. One story Colonial Revival houses were popular beginning in the 1920s and then during the 1930s and 1940s one-and-a-half story Cape Cod cottages were ubiquitous throughout the United States. Beginning in the 1930s throughout the United States, the trend was for small, economical, and mass-produced houses, which was fulfilled by the modest Colonial Revival style cottages. The dwelling at 350 McCormick Lane is a modified version of a Cape Cod dwelling using the side-gable roof, a side porch, and an exterior-end chimney, however, a projecting gable is added to the façade and there are no dormers. The multiple gables on the facade of differing sizes is also reminiscent of the Tudor style, common in the United States during the 1940s. This dwelling is adjacent to both the Ingleside (1923) and Majors Choice (1985) additions to Bel Air, which contains houses dating from the late nineteenth century through the 1990s and covers a range of styles including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and modern ranch houses. This dwelling at 350 McCormick Lane is also important with its connection to the prominent Archer family of Bel Air. J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. was a successful lawyer, similar to his ancestors and relatives, and served as Chairman of the first Bel Air Planning Commission.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson's, and the two Dallam's Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilyn M. Larew, historian, states that the

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reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.¹

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.²

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.³

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945.⁴ Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."⁵

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known

¹ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

² Larew, p. 172.

³ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁴ Larew, pp. 181-183.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-181.

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as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House

The house at ³⁵⁵~~350~~ McCormick Lane was originally part of Poplar Grove, a farm at the north edge of Bel Air that consisted of 376 acres, and was purchased by James and Elizabeth McCormick in 1844. James and Elizabeth McCormick had eight children that were raised on Poplar Grove including; Frederick, Elizabeth, Purcell, Rebecca, Albert, Theresa, Henderson, and James Lawrence. Following the death of James Monroe McCormick in 1878, Poplar Grove farm was conveyed to James Lawrence McCormick, age 16. The property stayed in the McCormick family until 1929, at which time it was sold to Orley G. Reedy, who continued to operate it as a dairy farm. The Poplar Grove farmhouse (HA-1080) is still extant. The road on which the J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House is on was the truck lane to Reedy's dairy farm. Reedy sold approximately 126 acres of the dairy farm in 1985, at which time it was annexed into the Town, subdivided and became a residential development called Majors Choice. The obituary of James Lawrence McCormick (son of James M. McCormick) explains that this farm had the first pure-bred Guernsey cattle in the county. The Poplar Grove farm also served as encampment for soldiers during the Spanish-American War (1898).

J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. and his wife Mary K. Archer purchased six acres of the original Poplar Grove farm from Theresa McCormick Worthington in February 1945 and had their stone Colonial Revival cottage constructed at that time. J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. was born in 1903 to J. Glasgow Archer, Sr. (b. 1877) and Elizabeth H. Archer (b. 1875) and grew up in Harford County and remained in Bel Air throughout his lifetime. J. Glasgow Archer, Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth had three children the oldest of which was J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. The younger children were Cornilia L. Archer (b. 1905),

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and Carvil R. Archer (b. 1911). Prior to moving to Bel Air, the Archers resided on the East Fork of Thomas Run Road in Harford County and Archer, Sr. worked as a farmer on a stock farm. The 1930 Federal Census shows that J. Glasgow Archer, Sr. resided on Main Street with his wife and three children, each of whom were not yet married. Archer, Sr. was no longer a farmer but was employed with the local government as a Deputy Registrar in the Register of Wills Office. Also at this time, Archer, Jr. was 27 years old and had already begun his career as a lawyer and Cornilia Archer (age 24) worked as a public high school teacher.⁶

J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. graduated from Bel Air High School, St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, and then from the University of Maryland Law School. He passed the Maryland Bar in 1927 and then became an associate law partner at the firm of his uncle, Robert H. Archer, which was called Tydings, Sauerwein, Levy, and Archer. In 1942, J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. married Mary Kirpatrick of Chevy Chase, Maryland. He served as chairman of the first Bel Air Planning Commission and also served as President of the Harford County Bar Association. J. Glasgow Archer and his wife, Mary Archer, had three children, each of whom were raised at 350 McCormick Lane. The children include James G. Archer, III, William K. Archer, and Melinda A. Guercio.⁷

Only a couple blocks away from the J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House was his brother, Carvil R. Archer's house, the Archer-Pons House (HA-2052) located at 315 North Hickory Avenue and built in 1939.

After 38 years of ownership, J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. sold 350 McCormick Lane in 1983 to Joseph M. Santiago and his wife, Helen T. Santiago. At the same time, the neighboring house 340 McCormick Lane was built by Archer, Jr. This property at 340 McCormick Lane was originally part of the six acres sold to J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. from Theresa McCormick Worthington in 1945. Archer, Jr. sold this property with a total of 1.74 acres to his son, J. Glasgow Archer, III in 1996.

The Santiagos resided at ³⁵⁵ McCormick Lane for approximately twelve years until they sold the property in 1995 to Patrick and Deanna Richards, the current owners. Both Patrick and Deanna Richards were born in 1965 in New York and Baltimore City respectively. They moved to Bel Air, Maryland with their parents when they were young children; Patrick Richards lived in Homestead and Deanna Richards lived in the Marywood development of Bel Air. Deanna Richards works as an independent speech pathologist and Patrick Richards works in real estate lease negotiations. The Richards have two children currently being raised in 350 McCormick Lane; Benjamin (b. 1993) and Grace (b. 1996).

⁶U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Census of 1910 and 1930, Harford County, Maryland*, Census searched from <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library> (7 December 2004).

⁷*Aegis*, 4 September 1996.

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Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse.

April 3, 1884 Grantor: Mary J. McCormick, et al
 Grantee: Theresa McCormick Worthington by the name Mary Theresa Worthington,
 wife of John D. Worthington
 Deed Book ALJ 48 Folio 403

J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House built 1945

February 2, 1945 Grantor: Theresa McCormick Worthington, widow
 Grantee: J. Glasgow Archer, Jr.
 Deed Book GCB 286 Folio 464

December 30, 1983 Grantor: J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. and wife, Mary K. Archer
 Grantee: Joseph M. Santiago and wife, Helen T. Santiago
 Deed Book HDC 1213 Folio 128

November 30, 1995 Grantor: Joseph M. Santiago and wife, Helen T. Santiago
 Grantee: Patrick T. Richards, and wife, Deanna M. Richards
 Deed Book 2365 Folio 809

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. *Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1963*, Baltimore City, MD.
Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.
Larew, Marilyn M. *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.
U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1920-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from
<<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (7 December 2004).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.291 acres
Acreage of historical setting 6 acres
Quadrangle name Bel Air, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification ³⁶⁵

The J. Glasgow Archer, Jr. House is located at ~~350~~ McCormick Lane in the Third District of Harford County in the Town of Bel Air, Maryland and is associated with tax map 300 parcel 233.

11. Form Prepared by

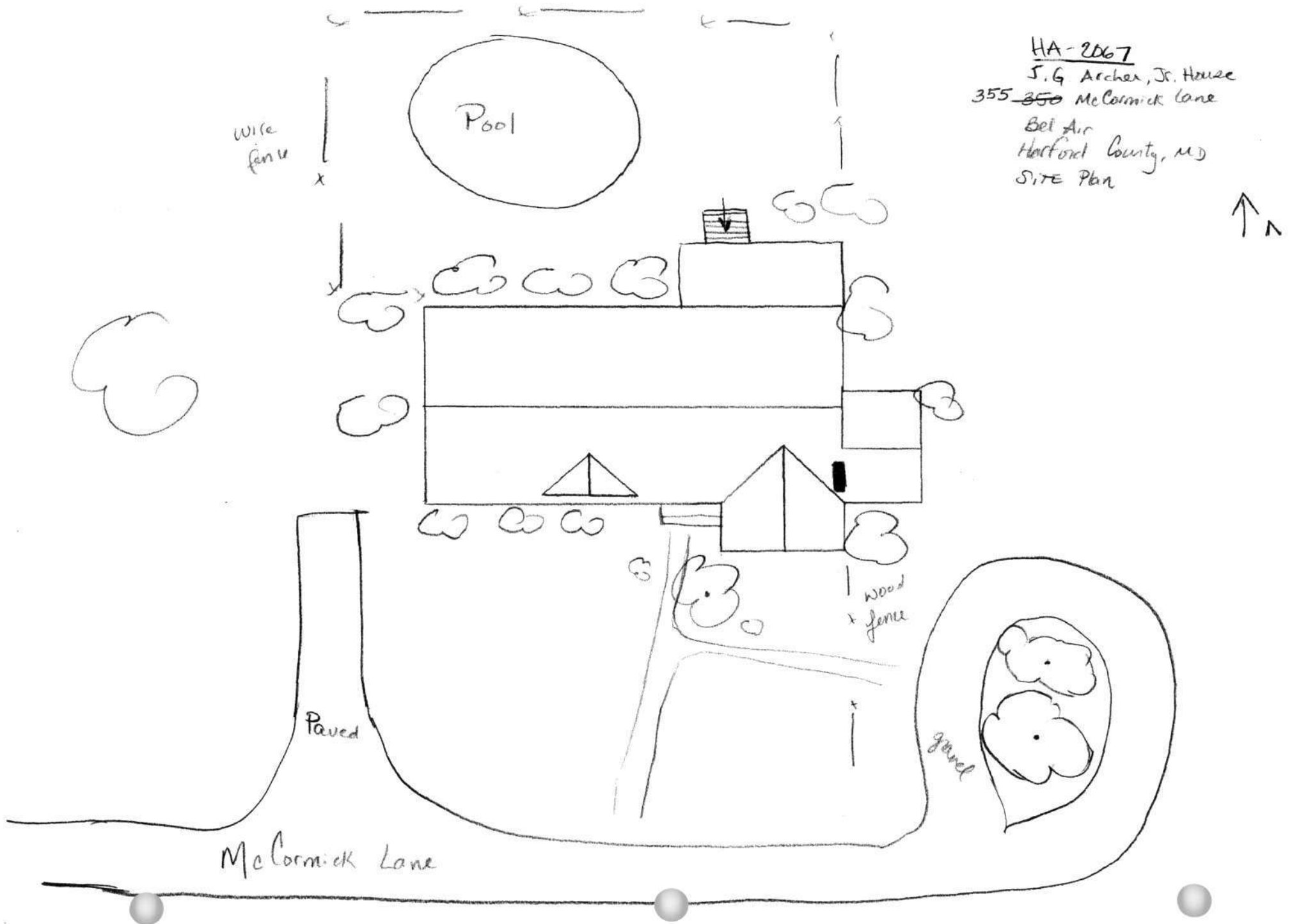
name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian		
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	March 8, 2005
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	VA

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

HA-2067
J.G. Archer, Jr. House
355 ~~350~~ McCormick Lane
Bel Air
Harford County, MD
SITE Plan

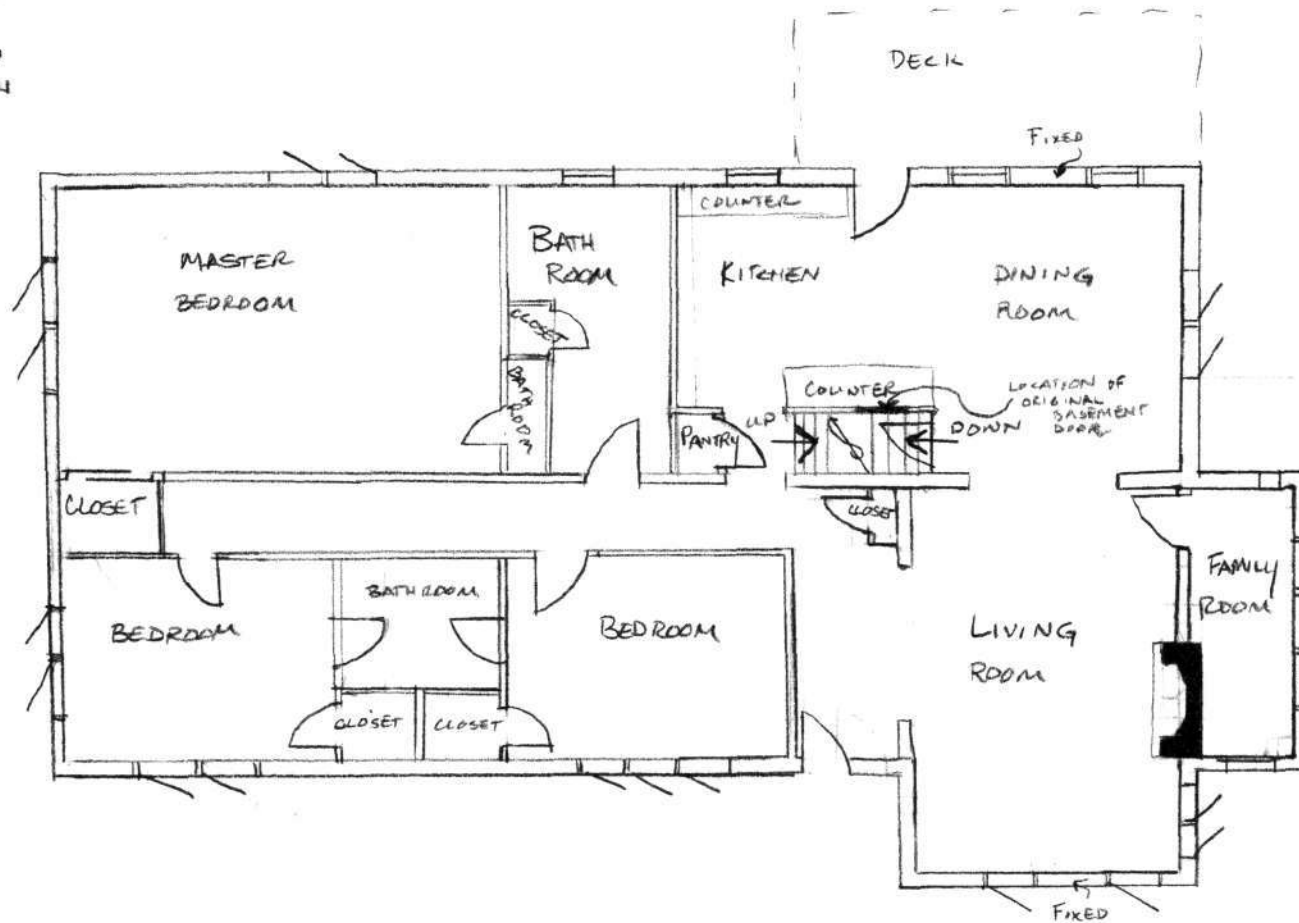


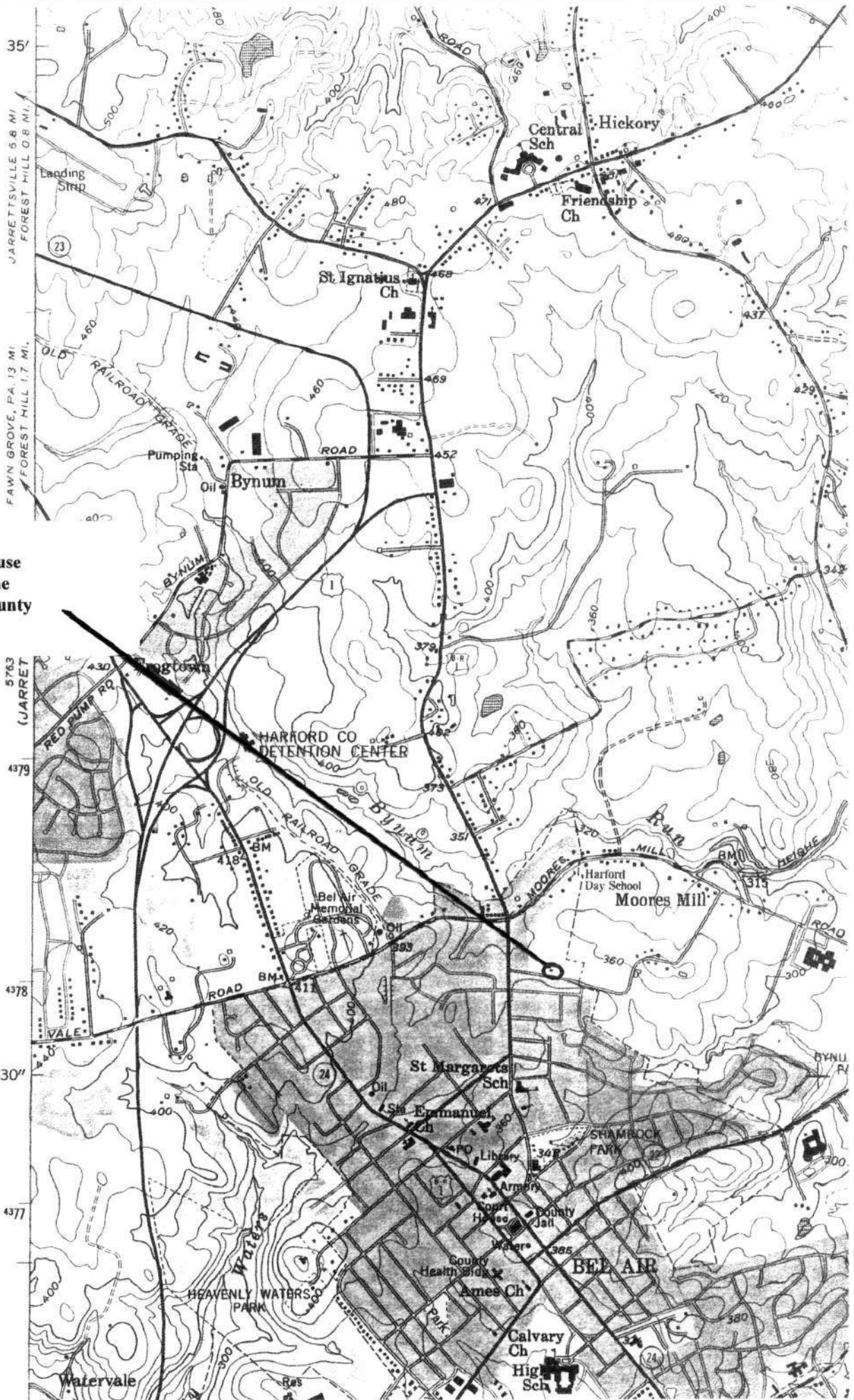
HA-2067

J.G. ARCHER, JR. HOUSE
355 ~~350~~ McCOMICK Lane

BEL AIR
HARFORD COUNTY
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3/2005





HA-2067
J. G. Archer, Jr. House
355 ~~350~~ McCormick Lane
Bel Air, Harford County
Bel Air USGS Map



HA-2067

J. Glasgow ARCHER, JR. HOUSE

~~355~~
~~355~~ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Harford County, MD

Arcadia Preservation

3/2005

MD SHPD

SOUTH ELEVATION

1 of 12



HA-2067
J.G. ARCHER, JR. House
³⁵⁵
~~350~~ McCormick Lane
Bel Air, Harford County
Arcadia Preservation

3/2005
MD SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION



HA-2067

J. G. ARCHER, JR. House

355

~~355~~ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Hartford County

ARCADIA Preservation

3/2005

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION

3 of 12



HA-2067

J. G. ARCHER, JR. HOUSE

³⁵⁵
~~350~~ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Hartford County

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

4 of 12



HA-2067

J.G. ARCHER, JR. House

³⁵⁵
~~350~~ McCormick Lane

BEL AIR, HARFORD County

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR HALL, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

5 of 12



HA-2067

J. G. ARCHER, JR. House

~~355~~ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Harford County

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR LIVING ROOM, VIEW LOOKING SE

6 of 12



HA- 2067

J. G. ARCHER, JR. House

³⁵⁵
~~350~~ McCORMICK LANE

BEL AIR, Harford County

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, ENCLOSED PORCH VIEW LOOKING SE

7 of 12



HA - 2067

J.G. ARCHER, JR. HOUSE

~~350~~³⁵⁵ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Harford County
ARLADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM & KITCHEN, VIEW LOOKING
NW

8 of 12



HA-2067

J.G. ARCHER, JR. HOUSE

~~355~~
350 McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Harford County

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR, BEDROOM, VIEW LOOKING SW

9 of 12



HA - 2067

J.G. ARCHER, JR. HOUSE

~~350~~
355

McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Harford County

ARLADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR BATHROOM, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

10 of 12



HA-2067

J. G. ARCHER, JR. HOUSE

~~355~~
~~350~~ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, Harford County

ARLADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, FIRST FLOOR, MASTER BEDROOM, VIEW LOOKING EAST

11 of 12



HA-2067

J. G. ARCHER, JR.

³⁵⁵
~~350~~ McCormick Lane

Bel Air, HARFORD County

ARCADIA PRESERVATION

3/2005

MD SHPD

INTERIOR, SECOND FLOOR, VIEW LOOKING EAST

12 of 12